

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916

**VON PAPAN SOUGHT TO OBTAIN
MUNITIONS FROM BRIDGEPORT
PROJECTILE CO., LETTERS SAY****Memorandum From Official of Company Here Gives Details on Order For Shells and Shrapnel—Knight and Hoadley Refuse To Discuss Disclosures Made By Providence Journal.**

New York, Jan. 28.—More papers seized by the British from the effects of Captain von Papan, the ex-military attaché of the German embassy when he touched at Falmouth on Jan. 5, were published this morning in the Providence Journal. One set consists of a letter by Walter H. Knight, president of the Bridgeport Projectile Co., dated Sept. 11, to Carl Heynion of 60 Wall street, discussing the technical terms on which it would be possible for his company to deliver shells, and a memorandum of a conference between George W. Hoadley, Captain von Papan, Captain Hans Tauscher and Mr. Heynion concerning the same matter, which was held the day before Captain von Papan sailed.

The other document is a letter written by Edward Lyell Fox on Dec. 21 to Lieutenant Herbert, U. S. N., in the American embassy at Berlin. In this the prospects of the next Presidential election are discussed. Here are the papers:

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 11, 1915.
Mr. Carl Heynion, Treasurer, Room 1, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:
Specifications and drawings for 2,015 shrapnel cases and 4.11 high explosive shell duly received, and beg to advise as follows:

First—We will be unable to furnish steel under both physical and chemical specifications owing to the fact that manufacturers of steel in the United States will only assume responsibility under one of these requirements. Our quotations are based on furnishing steel as per physical requirements only, as this, in our opinion, is the most essential.

Second—Shrapnel cases: The steel already ordered will not be suitable for the new case, owing to the fact that it is greater in length and diameter than the present style. The additional cost covering material, labor, tools, etc., will be 50 cents per case. This does not include diaphragm or head, only the finished and banded case in accordance with new drawing, and specifications furnished.

Third—High explosive shell: Price on this shell in lots of 500,000 is \$13 each. This does not include the head, but includes the finished shell as to other respects, also the banding of same, all in accordance with drawings and specifications furnished. The above prices are based on present market conditions of labor material, yours very truly,

THE BRIDGEPORT PROJECTILE COMPANY.
By (Sign.) Walter H. Knight,
President.

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW
Between
Mr. George W. Hoadley, Captain F. von Papan, Captain Hans Tauscher, and Mr. Carl Heynion.

New York, Dec. 21, 1915.
It was agreed that the American shrapnel shell shall be manufactured until instructions to the contrary are received.

Mr. Hoadley stated that it would take at least three months to get the tools necessary for the manufacture of shell of any different design.

Mr. Hoadley stated that since the date of the original contract, wages to skilled labor had increased 25 per cent to 50 per cent, and the price of steel 50 per cent to 100 per cent.

Mr. Hoadley stated that the American steel manufacturers never guarantee both the chemical and the physical specifications of steel; that they guarantee either the chemical or the physical only. American steel never comes up to the German specifications because of its different process of manufacture.

In case that shells of German design are ordered, it will be impossible to make firing tests unless a gun and the necessary accessories are shipped from Germany here. As a substitute it is suggested that firing tests in a bomb-proof place of electrical explosion.

It was agreed that Mr. Hoadley, till date, has complied with all the conditions of the contract of April 1, with the exception of the commencement of delivery of shells, which is due to force majeure, i. e., the failure to timely obtain the delivery of machinery and tools, occasioned by strikes in the machine tool industry.

This is the letter from Edward Lyell Fox to Lieut. Herbert, U. S. N., December 21, 1915.

Lieut. Herbert, U. S. N., American Embassy, Berlin, Germany.

My Dear Herbert:

I am back, delighted to find that the movement for preparation has taken place. Most of all the people want it, all the newspapers and magazines find that it is wanted and are now taking it up on a big scale; so are the politicians. The danger is no doubt well preparedness as a sort of halo; the "we did it" idea. In the coming campaign the Republicans will also claim a credit for it. It will get through Congress because the average congressman generally, if the pressure is strong enough, follows the sentiment of the country. This sentiment is real. It is so real that the horde of office crowd of the moving picture business is coming out with preparedness on the screen.

About the election: Wilson will be the Democratic candidate; but unless Roosevelt starts another third party ticket, Wilson is doomed to lose. The most rabid English sympathizers are against Wilson; so is the entire German element. Roosevelt, who everybody thought down and out, has bobbed up again. On Saturday night Gary and a lot of other very important men gave a dinner to Roosevelt, and no newspaper man was allowed to be present. There is just a chance that Teddy may get the Republican nomination. He is not on the outs with Barnes today as much as is generally believed. Also, all the petty patronage seekers of the Republican organization have been out of job and graft so long that they demand that the Republicans win, no matter how.

If Teddy doesn't get the nomination, he may bluff them into nominating him by putting up a third ticket. The spirit is, anything to beat Wilson.

I had dinner with Lanshorne the other night. He ran into Williams the other afternoon.

With best regards. Write me. Remember me to Ohnson. Sincerely,
EDWARD LYLE FOX.

The peculiar status of the Bridgeport Projectile Co., first became known when the correspondence of Dr. Heinrich F. Albert was published last summer. It was then recognized that this concern, which was supposed to be a legitimate business, was run solely for German interests. Its method was to make a contract to take the entire output of a munitions manufacturer for a certain period of time, and then pay the forfeit for default. At the same time its contracts were so drawn that the manufacturing plants could not be used for any other work during the period covered by them.

The details of its method came out in a suit brought before Judge Haight in the Federal district court at Trenton, N. J., last fall. In this it appeared that the Bridgeport Projectile Co. had signed a contract with the Camden Iron Works for the manufacture of 100 sets of shrapnel presses at a cost of \$10,000. Within 12 hours of the completion of this contract, the forfeit of \$167,000 was paid, and the work on the presses was countermanded. At the same time the Camden Iron Works were unable to undertake work for anyone else until Jan. 1.

Walter H. Knight, president of the Bridgeport Projectile Co., when reached by long distance telephone last night at his home in Bridgeport, refused to comment on the part his firm played in the matter.

"I have no statement to make," was all he would answer.

When pressed as to the truth of the memorandum of the interview he had with Captain von Papan, Captain Hans Tauscher, Carl Heynion, and himself relative to the manufacture of the shrapnel, he shouted angrily: "You heard what I said the first time, didn't you? I have no statement to make."

Carl Heynion, treasurer of the projectile concern, to whom Mr. Knight's letter was written, was at one time agent in Mexico City of the Hamburg-American Steamship Co.

George W. Hoadley, president of the British-American Projectile Co., refused to talk on the subject when reached by phone. Edward Lyell Fox and Captain Hans Tauscher could not be located.

**PRISON TERMS
OF IRONWORKERS
SOON TO EXPIRE****Several Convicted in Conspiracy Plot Will Be Released.**

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 28.—Terms of several of the men found guilty at Indianapolis in December, 1912, of conspiracy to transport explosives illegally, will expire in the near future. George Anderson of Cleveland, Ohio, is expected to leave the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth on Jan. 28, having completed his term of three years; Edward Smythe of Peoria, Ill., will have finished his three-year sentence in May; E. W. Basse of Indianapolis, will go out in July; P. J. Murray of St. Louis, will leave the prison in August, while W. E. Reddin of Milwaukee and C. T. Beum, Minneapolis, will be free in September.

Based on good behavior time, Herbert S. Hockin, of Detroit, John T. Butler of Buffalo, J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, P. A. Cooley, New Orleans and Frank C. Webb, all of whom were under six-year sentences and who remained in prison while their cases were pending in the United States supreme court, will go out on January 1 next.

Hockin was the only one who did not appeal. Since coming to the prison he has been tending a wagon and as far as prison officials know he has never seen any of his former associates. To the rest of the men Hockin is known as the "informer" and he is studiously avoided.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at the time of his conviction, must serve until January, 1919, unless pardoned or paroled. The head of the ironworkers, who was alleged to have had knowledge of the McNamara dynamiting plot, was given a seven-year sentence. While his appeal was pending Ryan left the prison on bond. He was away from February 2, 1913, to Feb. 25, 1914.

Since their imprisonment the ironworkers have accomplished the practical completion of the east wing cell house at the prison, and for their work it is understood recommendations have been made to the Department of Justice looking to a possible parole. Prison officials say all of the men have been satisfactory prisoners, obeying the rules and doing their tasks willingly.

**BUILT FINE HOME
ON ALMS WHICH
WIFE SOLICITED****Charities Organization Society Discovers Brazen Case Near City Line.**

A man never working for the support of his family but able to build to the roof a fine house for himself in an adjoining town through the appeals for aid by his wife to wealthy people in Bridgeport, is the startling discovery made this week by the Charities Organization Society of Bridgeport.

Secretary Leet B. Meyers of the C. O. S. today admitted these facts to be correct, stating that for constructive reasons and the fact that authorities of an adjoining town are engaged in inquiry disclosure of the name of the individual is impossible.

"This man," said Mr. Meyers, "has lived probably upon kind hearted Bridgeporters for several years without doing a stroke of work. In addition, he has been able to support a wife and family of two girls through his wife's solicitations, until the girls, ashamed of their means of sustenance, left their home."

"The wife was daily sent to Bridgeport where she collected, only from the wealthy, upon the plea that her husband could not work owing to heart failure and tuberculosis."

"Solicitors of some persons to whom came rumors of a house being built near the Bridgeport line by the family caused investigation by the Charities Organization Society. The man is rugged, well appearing man, who admits he is not sickly and since has promised to go to work if prosecution is waived."

**Engage Stratfield For
B'Nai B'Rith Dance**

A committee appointed to arrange the annual reunion and ball of the Abraham Lodge, B'Nai B'Rith, at the Stratfield hotel, Feb. 9, has made extensive and unique plans for the affair.

Departing from the usual custom of an exclusive dance, a dinner has been arranged to which 150 members of the organization and their friends have already subscribed. The big reception room and ball-room of the Stratfield have been engaged.

The entertainment committee of which Henry Greenstein is chairman includes: Max Cohen, Rev. David Levy, Benj. B. Steiber, Jacob Klein, Isaac Schine, Theodore Steiber, Harry Fox, Max Stein, Dr. M. Blume, Max Blumberg and J. Kowitz.

All Germany celebrated Emperor William's 57th birthday.

**AMERICA SELLS \$600,000,000
WORTH IN GOODS ANNUALLY TO
FRENCH; NEW LOAN PROPOSED****War Costs French Half Billion Dollars a Month, According to Estimate of Statesman Who Discusses For The Associated Press Developments of the World Conflict.**

Paris, Jan. 28.—"You Americans are selling us immense quantities of supplies—some good, some inferior—at high war prices, but you do it honestly; you tell us what you're going to deliver," said Monsieur E. Almond, head of the Senate Finance Committee, reviewing the present condition of exchange for The Associated Press.

"We are buying perhaps more than \$600,000,000 worth of goods a year from you now, while, aside from silk and satins, we are selling you little of anything," he added. "That tremendous balance of trade, with the war still going on, explains why the \$250,000,000 you loaned us was insufficient to equalize exchange."

"The balance of trade was always in your favor, but you, yourselves, maintained the parity of the franc by spending your dollars in travel through France."

"A billion francs—two hundred million dollars—is what we are losing annually since Americans are spending at home the money they formerly spent here, making a difference against us of something like four billion francs, which, of course, a billion and a quarter loan cannot offset."

"Exchange between London and New York is easier because English investors hold American securities to a far greater amount than we. The payments of interest and dividends on those investments relieves the situation."

If France had placed in America the fifteen billion francs she has loaned Russia, the interest payments would go far to equalize exchange. "Exchange between Berlin and New York suffers from different causes. The franc is at a discount in New York because the money is continually going that way. Germany has no big payments to make; she is unable to assure transatlantic transportation and can buy in only limited quantities of her adjoining neutral neighbors. She produces her own steel, coal and chemical products, while we must buy them in America. With us the depreciation value can be considered a material and accidental circumstance. After the war is as soon as we have bought all the steel and other war supplies we need from you, the franc will go back to par."

Secretary Daniels will test the "wireless detective" invented by Frederick Kolster of Washington. The device locates the source of radio messages.

Four masked bandits held up the cashier and 30 other persons in the Washington Park National Bank, Chicago, and escaped with between \$12,000 and \$18,000 in cash.

"The war is now costing us two and a half billion francs (\$500,000,000) a month, of which one billion \$99 million francs are spent in France," said Monsieur Almond, leading up to the question of France's financial requirements.

"At that rate we shall have to issue another loan in the near future. The six and a half billion francs in cash produced by the loan issued in December will be spent by the month of April. By that time nearly five billion francs of the money distributed throughout the country will be available for another loan that will be floated under far more favorable conditions. The Saloniki situation, which was acute at the time of our five per cent loan, unquestionably frightened big capital. This is well known in financial circles and is borne out by many facts connected with the loan. For instance, the number of subscribers was greater in proportion to the total amount subscribed than of any government loan issued in France."

"Three and a half million subscribers took fourteen and a half billions in bonds, or an average of about 4,000 francs each. The average of former loans was from 30,000 to 150,000 francs each. This proves that it was largely the small capitalist, the little tradesmen, the humble classes with small savings that took up the loan."

Another loan, issued under circumstances becoming every day more favorable to France, will produce a greater cash total, as I estimate that there is at the present time 14 1-2 billion francs in circulation in France. Deducting the 6 1-2 billions in cash subscribed to recent loans, there are 7 1-2 billions unsubscribed to add to a considerable portion of the 1-2 billions that will be in circulation again before a new loan is issued."

"French loans are subscribed by the people; that fact should be borne in mind in comparing its issues with those of other governments. In England, Germany and Italy it is a banking affair in which the big capital is immediately interested. Our loan was a great success under the circumstances since it brought out scarcely anything more than the small savings. The next one will reach the big investors."

Four masked bandits held up the cashier and 30 other persons in the Washington Park National Bank, Chicago, and escaped with between \$12,000 and \$18,000 in cash.

**KIEL UNIVERSITY EXPERT ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW DECLARES
SUBMARINE WARFARE IS LEGAL****Hopes "Submarines Will
Not Be Offered Up On
Altar of Waste Through
Halfway Measures to Suit
Foreigners."**

Berlin, Jan. 28.—In answer to American criticism of submarine warfare aroused by the Lusitania and Ancona, cases, Prof. Theodore Niemeyer, international law expert at the University of Kiel, has issued a brochure entitled "The Legal Basis of Submarine Warfare." In it he gives his reasons for believing, not only that such warfare is justified but that passenger vessels may be torpedoed as the Lusitania and Ancona were without any infringement of existing international law.

Submarine warfare per se, he argues, is allowable because it is not forbidden. Various restrictions placed upon naval warfare in general by international conventions, he declares, are null and void because not ratified by all of the present combatants. The "command of necessity" he urges is another reason for the submarine. It has "the right and duty to do everything that serves the war's purpose."

He quotes Article 49 of the London Declaration to show that neutral prizes may be destroyed if the attacker is in danger, but that no such condition is imposed in regard to enemy vessels. The inference therefore to be drawn is that the attacker needs no such pretense or excuse as danger to justify him in sinking his opponent's ships.

As regards the rights of passengers, the writer declares that they are not touched upon in any international agreement until the London Declaration, which in Article 50 says: "Avant la destruction (of the ship) les personnes qui se trouvent a bord devront etre mises en surete." (Before the destruction of the ship the persons who are on board shall (or must) be removed to safety.)

On the word "devront," Prof. Niemeyer lays the greatest stress of his argument. He declares that the French have but the one word, "devoir" to cover both must and shall. He elects to translate devront as shall, maintaining that if "must" had been meant the form "doivent" would have been used.

On the assumption, therefore, that Article 50 was intended to read that passengers shall be placed in safety, he is of the opinion that the words, "if it is possible," are to be interpolated or read into the paragraph. With the article thus revised, he says, as he is morally convinced it should be, he finds every phase of submarine warfare justifiable.

Prof. Niemeyer opens his brochure with the following foreword:

"Ever since North American diplomacy has sought to impair the glorious deeds of our submarines by their notes and to harm them by international complications, the anxiety that a strategic advantage will be torn from our hands without opposition has hung over the German people like a black cloud. We hope however that our submarines will not be offered up on the altar of waste through halfway submarine commanders and crews, with the assurance that the German people without exception stands behind them, filled with admiration and gratitude, so long as a drop of blood still flows, so long as a hand draws the sword."

The writer earnestly disputes the contention that international law has been smashed to bits in the present war. He maintains rather that it is, slantly expressed, bent but not broken. There has not been as large a proportion of offenses against it, he says, as against criminal law of the world over.

After presenting many reasons why the submarine might be considered unamenable to existing law because it is new, he declares that this view after all is untenable and insists that the U-boat will have to continue to operate under present statutes until the new ones are created after the war.

He complains on the one hand that international law as it now stands is "full of holes" and too "elastic" but finds in these very facts justification for many of the acts of submarines. In support of his contention he quotes many phrases which he terms vague, and which, he says, are construed in one way by America, in another by England and in still a third by Germany. In this connection he takes a tilt at American jurisprudence.

About the middle of his brochure he seems to despair of convincing America that he is right and American wrong, for he says:

"It is, I fear, easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a genuine American really to understand a German, or even a Dutchman or a Norwegian, when one of them insists that, according to the character of the war and the character of international law governing warfare, the true invalidness of the legal basis or status of war changes."

The crowd at the farmers' institute may show up a superfluity of whiskeys, but a convention of business or professional men would be a much more favorable place for selling wildcat mining stocks.

Herman Fulkandort and William Warren, German stewards on the American tug Ramos of New York, taken from the boat on its arrival at St. John, N. B., were placed in the internment camp at Amherst.

"Stock reducing" Sale

Because we never carry any stock over is one of the reasons of our success and we never carry stock over because our prices at the end of season's sales are unbelievably low. We are selling good wearing apparel in the latest fashions and high qualities at such ridiculously reduced prices that you make a serious mistake if you don't come. Buy all you want on Cheerful Credit—No Money Down—\$1.00 A Week.

New Bargains in the Great C-M Clearance**Women's and Misses' Coats at End of January
Prices.**

All new models—prices slashed regardless of cost.

Were \$8 to \$27.50.

\$3.85 \$9.85 \$13.85

**Women's and Misses' Suits at End of January
Prices.**

Still a splendid assortment of suits that will be fashionable for some time to come.

Were \$15 to \$42.50.

\$7.95 \$12.95 \$16.95

Silk Dresses

Women's & Misses'

Full skirted taffeta and poplin dresses with white collar and cuffs. Were \$16.75. Now **\$7.85**

Crepé de Chine Waists

Women's & Misses'

In striking plaids with long sleeves and low necks. Also chiffon waists. Were \$4.98. Now **\$1.98**

Look For These Bargains Saturday

Women's and Misses' Sweaters. Were **69c, \$1.98, \$4.98**

\$1 to \$10. Now **59c, \$1.98, \$4.98**

Women's Trimmed Hats. Were **\$1.98 to \$6.98**. Now **59c & \$1.95**

Women's Bath Robes. Were \$3. Now **\$1.59**

Women's \$2.98 Angora Scarfs. Now **\$1.49**

Women's Corsets, P. N. R. & G. and Warner Models. Were **69c**

\$1. Now **\$1.39**

Women's Black Velvet Vests. Plaid trimmed. Were **69c**

\$1. Now **39c**

Women's Horse Dresses. Were **69c**. Now **39c**

Corduroy Skirts

Women's & Misses'

Patch pocket models with belt. Colors are black, navy and brown. Were \$4. **\$1.85**

Now **\$1.85**

Furs—None Better—None So Low Priced

Russian Pony Skin Coats that were \$35 to \$70. Now marked down to **\$19.95 to \$39.50**

Black Fox Sets that were \$30. Now marked down **\$19.75**

White Iceland Fox Sets that were \$15. Now **\$8.95**

Black Martin Muffs that were \$8. Now marked down **\$3.95**

All Other Furs Reduced 33 1-3% to 50%.

SUITS & OVERCOATS

Men's & Young Men's

It is like finding money to buy one of these snappy suit or overcoat styles at our quick stock reducing prices. You've got the pick of the season's best at every price and you will never have a better picking than right now and here. Suits and Overcoats formerly priced from \$12.50 to \$20. Now going and going fast at

\$6.69, \$11.69, \$14.50, \$16.85, \$19.85

Children's Coats

Velvets, corduroys and all-wool mixtures. Also some chinchillas. Were \$8.50 to \$10. Now **\$1.69 \$3.95 \$5.95**

Children's Dresses

All-Wool and wash fabrics, marked down to **89c \$1.98 \$2.98**

Children's \$2 Hats. **29c**

Boys' \$3.50 To \$10 Suits—Overcoats

Nothing much to say except you never before bought such values as these.

\$1.95 \$3.95 \$5.95

\$6 to \$9.50 Mackinaws. Now **\$3.95 to \$4.95**

Knee Pants. Were 75c. Now **39c**

Shirts and Blouses. Were 75c. Now **39c**

Underwear. Was 50c. Now **39c**

Gray Sweaters. Were 39c. Now **39c**

Men's and Boys' Fur Lined Caps Regular 50c values. **37c**

Jewelry Sale

A tremendously interesting event—the rarest thing in the world—that you can ever buy jewelry at less than regular prices.

BUY NOW ON CHEERFUL CREDIT

20-year Gold Filled Waltham Watches. Special **\$9.50**

20-year Gold Filled 15 Jewel Waltham Watches. **\$15**

14 Kt. Solid Hunting Case Women's Waltham Watches. **\$20**

Special **\$20**

Gold Filled Bracelets. Quality guaranteed **\$2.25 up**

Solid Gold Scarf Pins Set with Genuine Diamond. **\$13.50**

Fancy Diamond Ring. Set with (2) Genuine Pearls. **\$16**

Fine Tiffany Diamond **\$51**

Rings. Value \$75 **\$33**

Diamond Ear Screws. Value \$50 **\$15.75**

Diamond Leverell. Set with 3 full cut diamonds **\$10**

Gold Filled Watch **\$10**

Bracelet **\$10**

Solid Gold Cuff Links, Tie Clasps, Scarf Pins, Bracelets and other Jewelry.

14 Kt. Solid Gold Wedding Rings **\$3.75 up**

7-Jewel Thin Model Solid Nickel Reliance Watch **\$3**

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CASH OR CREDIT
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SHOES FOR ALL

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